UNION AND AMERICAN.

Advertisements under this head will be charge TEN CENTS per line for each insertion.

WANTS.

WANTED—Everybedy to know that the prettiest property in Edgelieid, known as the "Sandford Property," will be sold to the highest bidder on the 26th. WANTED-A good colored man to work in VV garden and take care of horses. Work in the city. Apply at No. 32 South Market street, nov22 3th

WANTED-A reliable middle-aged nurse, colored. Good wages and good home. Apply at EWING & CO.'S, South Market street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One yoke of young Steers, well broken. Apply to J. J. MONTGOMERY, 14
South Cherry et. POR SALE CHEAP.-A Country Residence, 2% miles from Square, with 7 rooms, outbuildings, and 10 acres of land. Apply at No. 10 S. Market street. nov23 cod2w

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN-Book-Ledger of M.
F. Seitz, from 1861 to 1862 Will pay liberal reward for its return to me. PLAYER MARTIN, Attorney, 46 Cherry st.

Lost—From Coopertown, Robertson county, a Bay Horse Mule, about 15 hands high and 10 years old, shed all round, a little white an one of his shoulders and tail a little crocked. Is probably making his way to either Wilson or Rutherford counties. I will pay any one ten dollars that finds him and returns him to me.

1. H. HOLMES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-For the year 1673, the lower filter of a residence, five rooms, in fine condition and convenient to business. Enquire at Rescoe's Drug Store. nov24 3t su,tu&th Por RENS.—A good tenant can rent for 1873, or a term of years, Dwelling No. 122 corner Vine and Demonbroun streets, at \$85° per annum, if early application be made to the Mechanics' Bank, No. 30 North College street.

A No. 36 South Summer street, nearly oppo-site the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Ap-ply to E. McIVER & CO., No. 12 N. Cherry st., Maxwell Building. POR RENT-Two elegant stores on Summer

C street, one store on Union street, and several sleeping rooms. ARBINGTON, FARRAR & WEAKLEY, Agents. nov20 5t DOR RENT OR LEASE. The place on which I reside, on the southern boundary of the city, with from 12 to 30 acres cleared land. A. G. MERRITT, 13 Deadcrick street.

DOR RENT OR LEASE-My farm and A former residence; upwards of 200 acres, about 3 miles south of the Capitol, on Franklin pike, about 90 acres in pasture; soil and water unsurpassed. For terms apply to JOS. VAULX. oct4 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

BUSINESS EDUCATION—Nest, free, bold D business style of Writing, Phonography, book keeping, etc., etc., taught by J. W. DOL-BEAR, 1/8 Church street.

JEMIMA JACKSON.

- A gust of wind blew sharp and stout, She was alone without a fellah, I saw her tack and veer about, And struggle with an umbrella.
- It eddied 'round those knobby charms, (I saw her feet, I'm only human), I rushed and caught her in my arms— Delicions wait? that breezy woman.
- I thought I was about to blow up."
 Said I, "That umbrells reet,
 Or Miss, or Madam, all will go up."
- She did it, as I saw the name,
- Date, eighteen thirty, which the same Would make her forty and declining. I read her age as in a book,
- The faded blue spoke of the bygone, The handle with its curious crook, Also the dog's head with an eye gone.
- Jemima's face was in a veil,
 Although her ways were frank and open;
 As home I saw her through the gale
 She clattered and was loosely spoken.
- Said I, "What are you snuffing for?"
 Said she, "There's something burning And then I thought of my cigar I dropped when snatching her from dan-
- Then peering round in anxious thought I quickly saw the art of man were Mockery, since the flames had caught The news department of her panier.
- I worked and shouted out of breath, And jerked away her loose adjustables, But wind and fire are strong as death When on the rampage in combustibles.
- So up Jemima Jackson went, A prey to fashion and to folly;
- insurance-no not a cent-Which makes it rather melancholy -The Capital

STRANGE COINCIDENCES.

Great Northern Fires on the Anniversaries of Sherman's and Sheridan's Southern Raids-A Woman's

View of the Lesson. From the St. Louis Republican. I am not surprised that a calamity such as swept over the city of Boston on Thursday night last, should have elicited remarks from the pulpit in many quarters. In the face of such dread scourges as the Chicago and Boston fires, humanity naturally feels its in significance, and bows its head in humble acknowledgment of a Supreme Ruler of the universe. One would suppose

that such visitations of Proviwould be seized upon by the clergy of our land, as an illustration f min's weakness, the instability of riches. dile dangers incident to him who builds has moral house upon the sand. Not so, owever, with the Rev. Drs. Bellows and li echer; for in their discourses on the Boston fire, on Sunday morning last, they seem to have drawn no higher moral lesson than the absurdity of "narrow streets," and the insecurity of "Mansard roofs." These learned dissertations on engineering and architecture may have been very practical and valuable, but in the fitness of things i does seem that they would have come with letter grace on a week day, and from some other place than the pulpit. But worse still. We are told that Mr. Beecher took oc asion to "scorn to e idea, that the Boston confligration was a chastisement for its er s." but attributed the accident to the

purely physical causes already alluded to. I have thought much of the remarkable origin and course of the terrible fires that have recently laid waste the unfortunate towns of Michigan, and the cities of Chicathe supernatural about them. We are told seemed on fire," that "the flames seemed to leap 'rom the sky as if by magic, overtakng and destroying people and cattle by the roadside." So in Chicago and Boston, the fire-fiend and the winds of Heaven appar ently entered into a dread conspiracy, that laughed to scorn all the devices of man, aided by the most approved appliances of science and art, and hand-in-hand, as it were, waged such havool as presents ne parallel in the history of modern times. Men and women alike stood aghast and powerless in the face of the awful spectacle. usely no one can contemplate such a

Wi ether these afflictions have come as a of constructing "wooden houses," "Mansard roofs" and "narrow streets," is a matdeclarations, I shall reserve my judgment with astonishment. All at once one of them see me up safe, and for my coming down,

ready spoken of, which has impressed my | but before it could be done the poor little woman's heart so deeply that I trust I may fellow was severely burned in the same only left him with his last breath. "Give be pardoned for alluding to it, as I say, way as his brother. His wounds be pardoned for alluding to it, as I say, way as his brother. His wounds bayrolles a chair," said he to his valet, when that gentleman's name was announced. refer to the terrible anniversaries upon which the grand conflagrations occurred. It ingly doubtful. The other little boy—the The French poet, Bollean, dying may not be generally known, but it is a fact | youngest-stood by while all this was going that the burning of the Michigan towns, and also the city of Chicago, occurred on anything in his pockets. Suddenly the same says going anything in his pockets. Suddenly the same ment, hall and farewell in the supreme moalso the city of Chicago, occurred on the same breath: scene was effected with him, the poor little and most fiendish acts that ever disgraced fellow taking fire and yelling most piteously.

Here was effected with him, the poor little fellow taking fire and yelling most piteously.

Restricted on the city of Chicago, occurred on the same breath: "Good day and adieu," said he, "it will be a very long adieu," and died testantly. the annuls of any country. Of course I Fortunately he did not have much phosallude to the so-called "raid" of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, injured. The two others, it is highly prob-when, at the head of a command consisting able, will die. One of them was horribly translated into another sentiment. The when, at the head of a command consisting largely of Michigan and Illinois cavalry, he burned about the abdomen and up to the lines, which were written one hour before laid waste that beautiful district with such waist, and his sufferings were intense. The death, are a simple pleasantry, expressive remorseless completeness, that "even a substance which the boys had picked up in of the utter ignorance of the writer as to adorn the head of the table. crow flying over it would have to carry his their ignorance, was phosphorus; but how where his soul was tending, and his comrations with him." As far as the eye could it could have got where they found it, is a plete incredulity as to the affairs of the othreach down that beautiful valley, the sky | mystery. It is well known that phosphoglared with the flames of burning dwellings | rus, after being taken from the water in mills, barns, stables, crops and fences. Cat- which it is always kept, ignites as soon as it

innocent throat cut. In short, everything which followed were the natural result.

was destroyed calculated to enstain even women and children, who were thus left helpless, without shelter or food, and with only a smouldering heap of ashes, and crumbling chimneys standing as mute sentinels, to mark the spot where all they possessed on earth had been annihilated.

So remarkable was the coincidence of the Chicago fire with the anniversary of this dreadful feature of our late war, and such the impression it made on me, that so soon as I heard of the Boston confiagration, I turned to the chronology of those trouble-some times to ascertain if this event were but a grim echo of the horrid past; and

ugh, I find that on the 10th of Noember Gen. Sherman issued his famous, or rather infamous, order for the burning of the cities of Rome and Atlanta, Georgia In a dispatch to Gen. Thomas, at Nash ville, dated Kingston, Georgia, November 11, 1864, the General says: "Last night we burned Rome, and in two more days will burn Atlanta."

But it was not to attempt any descrip-tion or detail of the horrors attendant upon these and other acts of pure and unpro-voked barbarism, that I began this article; for God knows I have no desire to fresher wounds that should long since have healed. had they not been persistently kept open by the same malignant spirit that first prompted some to perform and others to appland acts, which, however, the present genera-tion may excuse, will for all time to come remain a stigma upon the escutcheon of American civilization. Victory thus dearly bought is scarcely preferable to defeat.

Up to the time of the Chicago fire, there was scarcely a man or woman in the North who could or, perhaps, had ever tried to

appreciate the pitiable conditions of many of the suffering people of the South. A sad wail had gone up from homeless women or starving children, but it fell upon hearts of stone. We venture to assert, however, that there are not a few persons in Boston and Chicago, whose hearts have been softened by fire, and who can now understand something of what it really was, that they applauded in Gens. Sheridan and Sherman. Only think of it! If it was terrible to face a fire, when the energies of strong men from every quarter were brought into requisition to stay its progress and render every assistance, what must it have been, where there was no pitying ear, and no men to help, but only an excited and maddened soldiery, hurrying from house to house, torch in hand, rendering night hideons by insulting every shrieking woman and child they met! The writer was a little girl when

she witnessed these scenes with her own eyes—when her childish heart stood still

from terror, as she clung to her mother,her

only protector, amidst a throng of persons,

whose boast at one time was that they 'warred only upon men." But Atlanta, Rome, Columbia and Richmond have been rebuilt; the physical scars of the war are fast being erased forever. Many of the chief actors on the Southern side now sleep in their graves, and have returned to the same mother earth that shall one day receive alike those who wore the "blue" and those that donned the "grey." The survivors have long since returned to peaceful avocations, and are striving to build up their waste places. These men deserve niency, and need it to cheer them in their good work. When the gallant Lee surrendered his sword at Appomatox, the people of the South surrendered all for which they fought, save their honor. They have kept faith with their captors; they only ask to be confided in by the government in propor-

tion to their fidelity. To ask less, were un-

manly; to expect more unreasonable.

No candid mind can deny that the South has been treated with harshness and injustice since the surrender; and even recently the North has rejected a golden opportunity for displaying its magnanimity. It has not been many weeks since the South offered in good faith to forget all its past wrongs, and accepted as its candidate for the Presidency a representative man from the North on a platform unexceptionable to the most ultra Unionist; yet that man falled to arry a single Northern State, because, forsooth, he was supported by "Rebels." I mention this from no political feeling, but simply as an illustration of the animus of Northern people. "God will not always strive with man," and surely he will not suffer these simple prejudices to continue forever. Allow me to ask any christian man or weman, who may have the kindness to read this, if such a spirit is right, either in the sight of God or man? Is it consistent with that spirit of Christian charity which should be the boast of our age and civilization? Selfish politicians will keep up this strife continually, as long as the masses beedlessly allow themselves to be led by the ears, like so many dumb brutes. The time has come when public morals

should be squared more in accordance with God's precepts. Men should remember what our Saviour calls the "first great commandment." In this spirit let me, in conclusion, beg my countrywomen of Chicago and Boston, who can now form some faint idea of what we of the South have suffered, to forego their animosities and bitter hate, and in view of their recent afflictions, cast their moral influence into the scale of generosity and magnanimity, and thus can they rear

upon the ashes of their fallen cities a temded cated to PEACE. VIRGINIA. SODOM AND GOMORRAH. On Shinar's plains two cities rose, Enclosed with walls of stone, To make secure from outward foes

Their great king's stately throne They recked not of a greater fee, The fee they head within; But on their wicked course they go,

Intent alone on sin. Now where are Sodom's marble piles,

Gomorrah's mighty walls? The slimy reptile now defiles Their altars and their halls. These mighty cities of the plains ere sunk beneath the flood, And not a single wreck remains, To tell where once they stood.

They filled the measure of God's ire, And then his anger fell, With storms of brimstone, hall and fire, And swept them down to hell.

Oh all ye nations, hear His word, Oh all ye nations, near ris word,
And heed it ere too late,
Lest here destruction from the Lord
Should be your purchased fate.
—St. Louis Republican.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO CHIL-DEEN.

Three little boys, aged from seven to eleven years, in San Francisco, sons of Abraham Strosser, a poultry dealer, were playing a few days ago, in an alley in the him not," retorted the dying Lord Chango and Boston. There was something of curious wax-like substance lying on the ing that fellow a Dean!" ground, and in their childish curiosity pickby these who witnessed the burning of the ed some of it up and filled their trowsers' Michigan towns, that "the very atmosphere pockets with it. The boys then came down were, (directing as to her laying out,) "One to their father's stall and began playing about in apparent forgetfulness of their prize. All at once one of them gave a terrific shriek, and the poor little fellow was blue sulphurous smoke issued from his and covered him with horse blankets but nothing seemed to do him any good. One man, Charles Kauffman, in his efforts to tear off the boy's clothing, had his hand terribly burned, and is probable that it will picture as this without recognizing the hand He was terribly burned about his stomach Ghost," and so in the fervor of the old baprecompense for evil, or to teach us the folly and thighs, and it is very doubtful if he can tismal service, fell back and expired. recover. While a druggist was dressing the lad's burns the other two boys were standter upon which, in spite of Mr. Beecher's ing in the door way looking on, stupefied was to perish was too weak, "I pray you till that final day when all these mysteries gave an ear-piercing shriek, and began tearshall be revealed by the only Being capable ing away at his clothes. The phosphorus in his postet had ignited and he rese on fee in his pocket had ignited and he was on fire in if he was master of his trade, and burst out emn feature in these fires than those al. ance and rushed to tear off the boy's clothes

A TRUE GEN. The following touching little poem went the rounds of the press about fifteen years ago. It is one of those poems which can not be read with indifference. It will awaken a responsive echo in many a time-

THE OLD LOVE. I met her, she was thin and old,
She stooped and trod with tottering feet,
Her locks were gray that once were gold,
Her voice was harsh that once was sweet;
Her cheeks were sunken and her eyes,
Robbed of their girlish light of joy,
Were dim; I feit a strange surprise
That I had loved her when a boy.

But yet a something in her air Restored me to my youthful,prime; My heart grew young and seemed to wear The impress of that long lost time; I took her wilted hand to mine, Its touch awoke a world of joy; I kissed her with a reverend sigh For I had loved her when a boy

LAST WORDS.

An Interesting Chapter-Some of the Last Utterances of Famous Men.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. It is one of the sententious sayings of Dr. Johnson that the value of every story depends upon its being true. That our books of history and biography are full of incidents and sayings manufactured by historians and biographers, is a fact familiar to every discerning or critical reader. From the classic speeches in Thucydides and Plutarch, down to the dying words attributed to Mr. Seward, at Auburn, the other day, the writers have ever been prolific in invent-tions. The heroic and melo-dramatic speech put into the mouth of Cambronne at Waterloo: "The Guard dies, but never surreniers," is now known to have been invented by Rougement, a profific author of mots, two days after the battle, in the Independ-ant newspaper. What Cambronne really did say when summoned by the beef-eating Englishmen to surrender, is known to most readers of that most powerful of all Victor Hugo's romances—"Les Miscrables." The last hours and parting words of great

men afford a topic of perennial interest to mankind, and perhaps this may help to account for the great number of striking sentences attributed to the dying, frequenty upon very uncertain and precarious authority. Did Byron really say, just as he expired, "I must sleep now," any more than Seward uttered the words, "Love one another," to his children and friends, just before his eyes closed? Is Webster's last memorable utterance, "I still live," to be subjected to the same skeptical criticism which has demolished the credit of Canning's reported last words, "Give me time -give me time?" Are we to surrender Gothe's dying call for "More light-more light," to the doubters who have disproved the current story that Rabelais exclaimed on his death bed, "Drop the curtain; the farce is played out?" Friedrich Schlegel they say, died with the single word "Aber" (but) in his mouth. But did he? The dermans are doubting it, and the English are discussing whether or no Pitt's hear was broken by the disaster of Austerlitz and whether he died exclaiming, "My coun try, oh, my country!" The story of Addison calling the young Earl of Warwick (others will have it Lord Lyttleton) to his edside "that he might see how a christian could die," is long since abandoned as an af ter thought, but must we also give up Locke's last words-"Life is a poor vanity" Let us at least be permitted to believe what no authority admitted to be adequate has impeached, and accredit to John Quincy Adams that fine sayin,g as he lay dying in the Capitol, "This is the last of earth; I

am content." Henry VIII of England, being over by his physicians, demanded a glass of white wine, and on its being presented to him, cried out, "All is lost," and expired. The philosopher Hobbes, of Malmesbury, it is said, just before his last breath, exclaimed, "I am about to take a great leap into the dark." More at large it is related of Gassendi, the mathematician, that he said to a friend who asked him for his dying sentiments: "I know not who brought me into the world, what I am here for, nor

why I am taken away." The last words of great soldiers are of-ten quoted. Those of General Wolfe, at the siege of Quebec, on hearing, in his last moments, the exclamation "See how they run!" were, "Then God be praised!

shall die happy."

The French Gen. Montcalm, the antagonist of Wolfe, received a mortal wound while rallying his men, and died the next day. When told that his end was approaching, he replied: "So much the better: shall not live then to see the surrender of Quebec."

The last words of Lord Nelson were: Thank God, I have done my duty." Napoleon at St. Helena, as has been a thousand times repeated, expired amid vis-

ions of battle, exclaiming with his last breath, "Tete d'armee!" When Calanus ascended the burning funeral pile, and Alexander asked him if he were in need of anything, he replied: "Nething. The day after to-morrow I shall see you." The prediction was strangely verified, for Alexander died two days later. An old woman of Troyes, noted for her miserly disposition, reviving from a stupor she had falen into, blew out with her last

breath an inch of candle at her bedside, "because," said she, "I can see to die in the dark. Several notable anecdotes are told in "Law and Lawyers" of Lord Northington, the British Lord Chancellor, who died in 1772, and had the reputation of being one of the most profane men in England. The reader will judge whether this character was well deserved. When at the point of death he exclaimed, "I'll be d-d if I'm not dying!" His gardener having ventured to ignore Lord Northington's order to cut down some trees, during his last sickness, the Chancellor sent for him

and exclaimed, "So, d-n you, you've not done as I ordered you; you think I am going; so I am, and be d-d to you, but you shall go first; here, strip this fellow, and kick him out of doors!" When very near his death, seeing his wife and daughters weeping around, he roared out to his nurse, "Turn out all those sniveling fools, except Bridget!" In his last illness he sent for Lord Carmarthen, and asked him to recommend him some able parson, whose advice he might

take respecting the future weifare of his soul. "What do you think of Doctor—?" said Carmarthen. "Oh, name Chinese quarter, when they discovered a cellor; "I shall sctually be d-d for mak-The last words of Mrs. Anne Oldfield the celebrated actress of the last century,

would not look a frightfafter one's death." Pope has paraphaosed this incident in the

complet: rific shriek, and the poor little fellow was seen dancing about in agony, and a thin Pray, Betty, give these checks a little red!" pr. Macleod, in the "Annals of a "Highclothing, that enveloped him in a cloud.

The men in the market rushed to his assister, Rory, feeling a tear drop on his withered face while dying, carefully wiped it off, and rebuked his daughter, who had shed it, because it is a Highland superstition that no tear should drop on the face of a good man when he is dying. Then the old man suddenly stretched forth his hand and exhave to be amputated. Finally the men claimed: "I baptize thee into the name of succeeded in tearing off the boy's clothing. the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy

Sir Thomas More said to his executioner, remarking that the scaffold on which he laughing when he replied in the affirma-

The French poet, Bolleau, dying of dropsy at the age of seventy-five, bid a friend

er world. And so, as a French writer ex-

presses it, "he fell asleep in the arms of the

dying—"Je vas, ou je vals mourir; l'un ou l'autre se dit!" A remarkable instance of the ruling passion strong in death.

In like manner, Malherbe, the noted French poet, who died in 1628, reproved his nurse, when he was dying, for a solecism in her speech. His confessor coming in, and dilating to the dying poet upon the in, and dilating to the dying poet upon the glories of paradise, but using miserably low and trite expressions, "Hold your tongue," cried Maiherbe; "your abominable style only makes me out of conceit with them!" He added that he would de-

fend the purity of the French tongue until The study of grammar was the great passion of the Abbe Daugeau. On being seized with illness, and told that he must prepare for death, "In that," replied he, "I am extremely rejoiced that I have in my portfolio at least thirty-six conjugations perfectly completed." Quinn, the actor, being in great pain on his death-bed, said to his friends: "I could

wish this tragic scene were over; but I hope to go through it with becoming dignity." Alfieri, the great Italian dramstist, when the priest, whom he had been persuaded to see in his last hours, had arrived, sent word to him, "Call on me to morrow; death will tarry four-and-twenty hours, I trust." A woman of gallantry, becoming old and dangerously ill, sent for her confessor, who came and said to her: "It is now time for you to forget your past life, and to think on loving God slone." "Alas, father," she replied, "at my time of life how can I think of any new amours?"

Montaigne, in his essays, tells many sto-ries of the fortitude of persons about "lo shoot the gulf," as he expresses it, and of the raillery and badinage with which some esprits forts encountered death. Of one condemned to a painful death, who was assured by his confessor that he should sup that night with the Saviour, he recounts this reply: "Go you and sup with Him, father; for my part, I would rather fast."

That wonderful heliue librorum, Bayle, when dying, pointed affectionately toward the table where his last proof-sheet lay cor-

rected, and gave up the ghost. THAT MATTNEE.

She might have been a banker's daughter, With millions of the yellow ore; She might have been, as I've since thought her,
A shop girl in a dollar store;
An heiress or a smile provider,
Which of the two I cannot say—
I only know I sat beside her

Brown-haired, white-throated, crimsonkidded,
Slim waist close clasped in violet silk;
Blue eyes long lashed and lily-lidded,
And teeth like ivery dipped in milk.
Two lips red-ripe, dew-wet, which thrilled me
Responsive to their varying play—
She never knew how dead she killed me
That mations.

And when between the sets quick meeting, The orchestra breathed music's boon, Her little foot in rhythmic beating Kept dainty time to every tune.

Ah! Sweet Unknown, one thought will rankle,
For after all man is but clay—
I tried, but failed, to see your ankle,

That matinee. At last my chance came-one to die on; Her handkerchief dropped from her palm:
I fell upon it like a lion—
And then returned it like a lamb. Our flagers met—I trembled greatly; She thanked me in a modest way; Then wiped her little mouth sedately, That matinee.

The curtain fell, and unattended I watched her as she tript along,
Until at last her figure blended
Far distant with the hurrying throng.
All's done, but one regret still lingers—
We always know too late the way—
I think I should have pressed her fingers
That matines. I think I should have pro That matinee.

THE PRETTY WIDOW.

How John Breckinridge's Election in Hentucky Fixed up a Match. It was customary in former days for all the ladies of the best families to attend the prominent barbecues, and this was especially the case in the contest between Mr. Breekinridge and General Coombs, in 1849. Out of these affairs grew the authentic story of the nicest widow in the blue-grass region. Not far from the Forks of Eikhorn lived the pretty little widow Fauntleroy, and one of her nearest neighbors was General Peyton. The General had looked upon the little widow very much as he looked upon his blooded horse Powhatan, "the finest horse in the blue-

grass region." The pretty Mrs. Fauntieroy had been a widow more than a year; while the General, baving a great regard for etiquette, had waited patiently for that time to elapse, in order to declare himself. But the widow, with her woman's art, kept her love at bay, and kent him in her train.

He had escorted her to this barbecue, and when returning had expressed his satisfaction at the prospects of Gen. Coombs and the success of the Whig party. The widow took sides with the Democ-

racy, and offered to wager her blooded saddle horse Gipsey, or anything else on her place, against Powhatan, or anything else she might fancy on the General's place. The General's gallantry would not allow him to refuse the wager, which he promptly accepted. By this time they had reached the north fork of the Elkhorn, and were about to ford it (bridges were not plenty in those days), when John Peyton, the Gene-

ral's only son and heir, came up at a sharp gait behind them. The widow turned and bowed to John, and rode into the stream, but a little behind her companion. The east bank was very sleep, and required the borses to put forth all their strength to reach the top with their

As luck would have it, good or ill, the widow's girth broke when just at the commencement of the steep part. The lady, still seated on her saddle, slid swiftly back into the water, while her horse went up

the bank like an arrow. John Peyton leaped from his horse, and in an instant caught the floating lady and saddle, and before the General had recovered from his astonishment was at the top of the bank with his burden. The little widow was equal to the occasion, for she begged the General to ride on and stop her horse, which had now began to understand his part in the mishap, and was beginning to increase his gait toward home.

The General did as he was bid, and soon returned with the horse. In the meantime John Peyton had secured his own horse, and when the General came back with the widow's horse she and John were laughing merrily over the ridiculous accident, but what further passed between them is only known to themselves.

John Peyton repaired the broken girth, fastened the saddle again on the horse, placed the lady in her seat, bade her good evening, mounted his horse, and taking another road down the Elkhorn, rede rapidly home, leaving the General to escort the

ragion.

When he bade her good night, and shook hands with her on the porch, the wicked little widow gave his hand a little squeeze, only a little, but it thrilled like an electric shock through his great, ponderous frame, while she laughingly reminded him of his wager. That night in his dreams, the little widow Fauntleroy was repeated so often, and in so many bewitching forms, that he resolved to propose to her at their first meeting, nor did he dream that he could be

The next morning a letter from his tobacco factor called Gen. Peyton to Louisville, and before his return the political contest in Ashland district was over; and wouderful to relate, John C. Breckenridge, the young Democrat, was elected to Congress. Gen. Peyton was both astonished and indignant. "Mr. Clay's district, sir the finest Congressional district in the blue-grass region, has disgraced itself, sir," was almost his first remark to his neighbor, Col. Beau-

To his son, John, he communicated his "Sir, she is the finest lady in the blue grass region, and I hope, sir, you will always respect your future mother." "John, with a quiet smile, assured him mills, barns, stables, crops and fences. Cattle, see it and poultry of every description, were carried off, or else wantonly shot down; even the first, at its mother's side, had its innocent throat cut. In short, everything that he cried out to his friends, when the next morning the General ordered

Mr. Clay's district, sir, and I am compelled to part with the finest blooded horse in the State to pay a wager with that lady, sir."

The black boy had led Powhstan to the hitching rail in front of Mrs. Fauntleroy's yard, and having tied him, had gone into the quarters to tell his colored brothers and sisters of their mistress' good luck in having won the famous horse Powhatan. When Gen. Peyton and John arrived they found the pretty widow and two young lady friends in the yard admiring

"Madam," said the General, to Mrs. Fauntieroy, "I have come, like a true Kentucky gentleman, to pay the wager I have lost. Powhatan, madam, is rightfully VODIS.37 "But, General, I believe the wager was

conditional. It was the horse or anything else on the place, was it not?" "Madam, you are correct, but I cannot permit you to select an inferior animal." "You have another and superior animal here," replied the widow, blushing; "your son, John, if he would but use his tongue; I think I shall choose him." The General rose, and in his blandest manner bade the ladies good morning. To John he said:

"Sir, you will remain." General Peyton never forgave his daughter-in-law her practical joke. In after years he used to say; "Sir, she is the finest lady in the bluegrass region, but she lacks taste, sir." ONLY A BOY.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun, The veriest mystery under the sun; As brimful of mischief, and wit and glee, As ever a human frame can be,
And as hard to manage as—what? ah me!
'Tis hard to tell,
Yet we love him well. Only a boy, with his fearless tread, Who cannot be driven, must be led; Who troubles the neighbors' dogs and cats, And tears more clothes, and spoils more

Than would stock a store For a year or more. Only a boy, with his wild, strange ways, With his idle hours, or his busy days; With his queer remarks and his quaint r Prom the planet world.

With use,
Sometimes foolish, sometimes wise,
Often brilliant for one of his size,
As a meteor hurled
Prom the planet world.

Loses more kites, and tops, and bats.

Only a boy, who shall be a man. If nature goes on with her first great plan;
If in emperance, or some fatal snare,
Conspires not to rob us of this our heir,
Our blessing, our trouble, our rest and ou

Our torment, our joy, "Only a Boy!" A SAN FRANCISCO paper says: "Public opinion was outraged by the verdict in the Fair case. There will soon be a reaction. The next time a poor friendless Chinamanis tried for murder, the jury will say 'guil-

ty,' without leaving their seats." ALL'S WELL The day is ended. Ere I sink to sleep, My weary spirit seeks repose in Thine Father, forgive my trespasses, and keep This little life of mine.

With loving kindness curtain Thou my bed, And cool in rest my burning pilgrim feet;
Thy pardon be the pillow for my head—
So shall my sleep be sweet.

At peace with all the world, dear Lord, and No fears my soul's unwavering faith can All's well; whichever side the grave for me The morning sun may break any further issue of currency "would be

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMPANY

L. G. TARBOX, Cashier.

THOS. S. MARR, Pres't. DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NASHVILLE QUOTATIONS. THENESSEE AND OTHER SECURITIES.

endorsed.

East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad b'ds, 71 endorsed.

East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad b'ds, endorsed.

Tennessee coupons, fundable.

Tonnessee coupons, fundable.

Tonnessee coupons, due July 1869.

Nashville and Decatur Railroad bonds.

Tallroad bonds. Nashville corporation coupons. 92
Davidson county bonds issued to Tennessee and Pacific road. 71
Davidson county bonds issued to Louisville Davidson county bonds issued to other roads.... Davidson county coupons....

Suspension Bridge stock.... Planters' Bank stock.... Union Bank stock...

GOLD AND SILVER. Buying. American gold.....1124 Gold drafts on New York...

On London and Liverpool, a £..... On Dublin, & £.... On Edinburgh, & £. On Edinburgh, w.f.... On Germany, Berlin, etc., w thal..... On Germany, Frankfort, w Guil.... LAND WARRANTS.

120s, Not War of 1812.

Commercial Bank... 20 Central R. R. Bank... 25
Merchants' Bank... par
Northern Bank... par
Occee Bank... 05
Bank of Shelbyville. 80
Bank of Shelbyville. 80
Southern Bank... par
Life and General InLife and General InLife and General InLife and General InLife Bank of Columbus... 02
Suranca Company. II. Bank of Columbus... 02

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE. The banks report a quiet tone yesterday with no change in rates. Sight cotton bills are taken at 1 discount, and the same rate is applied to the checks of the country intention of bringing Mrs. Fauntieroy to \$2 per thousand. The banks are not exbanks. The banks charge their customers tending their line of discounts materially. GOLD AND SILVER. Gold was rather unsettled yesterday, vancing to 1134 and closed at 1124. Deal

> GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Government securities are slighty lower.

Union Bank.

United States six per cents of 1881. 1154
Five-twenty bonds of 1862. 1124
Five-twenty bonds of 1865. 1124
Five-twenty bonds of 1865. 1124
Five-twenties, new issue, 1865. 1144
Five-twenties, new issue, 1867. 115
Five-twenties, new issue, 1867. 115
Five-twenties, new issue, 1868. 1144
Ten-forties. 1074

New five per cents..... LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS. There was another advance in Tenne bonds yesterday, they being quoted in New York at 76. They would command here 75. The past due bonds are worth about 60 and the coupons 53c in the dollar.
Bank of Tennessee notes are almost en-drely absorbed, with none in our market

at present. State warrants are worth 86 The new issue Bank of Tennessee notes are quiet. Dealers buy at 30 and seil at 38c.

Country and city bonds are very qu with very few offering for sale and but little demand. For quotations in full we refer to rates given by the National Savings Company, corner Union and College streets. FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Upon the proper understanding of the practical workings of the general system of bank corporations and individual credits everything depends with those who would correct their evils; hence the impropriety, if not positive wrong, of all crude and unconsidered attempts at reform by those who are ignorant of them. Under our national banking laws there is no such thing as a outraction of the currency. For a number of years the volume of paper circula-tion (greenbacks and national bank notes) has stood at about the same point, and the amount remains the same now. A stringent money market, therefore, does not spring from this source. With the same amount of currency in circulation, within the last eighteen months we have seen currency a drug at 3@4 per cent wer annum in the chief mensy centres; but to-day money, all over the country, is worth from 10@12 per cent, and at some points higher. It should be torne in mind that a tight money market is more liable to be produced by general distrust and a lessening of confidence in the management of large corporations, constantly widening their operations tions, constantly widening their operations and straining their credit than by a scarcity of loanable capital. The present bank expansion is not one of currency; but of bank credits in all their multifarious forms, which the low state of their reserves has admonished them to coutract. This torm of contraction must, to a greater or less extent, continue so long as the great railroads all over the country continue to be the borover the country continue to be the borrowers of all the floating capital and currency of the country at high rates, and until a better confidence in until a better confidence is restored in their financial management, and the results of the policy of widespread extension and consolidation are more perfectly realized. These elements of the financial situation are comparatively new to our finance, and it is admitted are a power that controls our system of banks, and through them individual credits. Probably the greatest question of the day, one that will excite the bitterest and most corrupting controversy in Legislative halls and constitutional conventions, will be whether this power, so relentlessly exercised in the sole interests of overshadowing corporations to the damage of the interests of the people, shall be re-strained within reasonable limits. The financial situation of many of these corporations affords the key to the clamor for currency inflation, and which has so far been so successfully resisted by the solid business interests of the country as to extort from Mr. Boutwell the admission that

rulnous, unnecessary, and prejudicial to

the whole country," and he says in response

to these resolutions of the Boston mer-

chants, "thanks for courage and wise pub-

The report of the Comptroller of the

lic spirit."

Currency of the condition of the National Banks, called for on the 3d of October, is important in view of contemplated legislation at the approaching session of Congress. It is of special value as exhibiting the condition of the banks at the period of the greatest strain on their resources which they have encountered since the inauguration of the national banking system. There are 1,919 nationals banks organized to date, with an aggregate capital of \$479,000,000, with \$157,000,000 of surplus, or undistributed profits. The money capital, therefore, which the banks hold as security to their depositors is \$636,000,000. Their deposits were \$769,000,000, and their circulation \$332,000,000. From these figures it would appear that the loaning ability of the banks, making an allowance for the 25 per cent. reserve required by law, would be \$1,-496,000,000, while the actual loans of the banks, according to the Comptroller's table, were \$1,474,000,000 in all the States at the close of business on that day. It is understood that three important amendments to the national banking act are to be pressed upon the consideration of Congress. First, to divest the system of its distinctive character as a monopoly, and make banking free; second, to repeal the section of the law requiring a reserve to be kept against circulation, already fully secured by a de-posit of national bonds for more than its full amount; and third, to require the banks | 28 jc; Laguayra 24@24 jc; Java 27@28c. to hold as a part of their reserve all the coin interest they may hereafter receive on the at \$6.50 for 10ds, and 25c additional for conds deposited to secure circulation, until the amount of coin so held shall be equal to the whole amount of lawful reserve required. The first proposition has a powerful support in all sections of the country, and meets with great favor among some of the most intelligent of our bank managers. The principle of monopoly is an odious one, and bank managers might as well make up their minds that it will not be tolerated, but that banking will become as free as any other business sooner or later. The third proposition is quite as important as either of the others, and if it had been adopted and enforced at the close of the war, the national banks would before this have been in a condition to resume, their whole reserve being held in coin, and the credit inflation that now vexes the country would have been kept within reasonable bounds. If adopted now it will be the first great step in the direction of a sound, redeemable currency; and, withal, so gradual as not to seriously disturb the business of the country. The question of a sound currency is the most vital one likely to agitate the country within the next few years, and the people will not be satisfied with its postponement. The obligation on the part of the banks to keep a competent reserve will not and should not be abandoned. It is in strict harmony with public opinion, and should be fully up to the requirements of a sound fina ncial policy. If any change is desirable in this diwidow.

It is not necessary to relate how he entertained his fair companion with his ponderous anecdotes of Mr. Clay and other famous public men; but when he reached the Fauntleroy Place he accepted the lady's invitation to dismount and take tea with After having changed her wet clothing, the pretty widow entertained her guest with her brighest smiles and s me new songs. The General was delighted, and expressed his delight as Kentucky gentlement of that day would do. "You are the finnet sensor treas madam, in the blue-grass of the content of the property is bronger and not weaklant. Oz hers and Mechanics Bank. So Chanics Bank. So Change Bank of Montgom Sank of Montgom Sank of Montgom Songs. The General was delighted, and expressed his delight as Kentucky gentlement of that day would do. "You are the Bank of Words Bank of Words Bank of Change Bank. So Change Bank. So Change Bank of Change Bank of Montgom Songs. The General was delighted, and Early Words Change Bank of Montgom Songs. The General was delighted, and Early Words Change Bank of Montgom Songs. The General was delighted, and Early Words Change Bank of Montgom Songs. The General was delighted, and Early Words Change Bank of Montgom Songs. The General was delighted, and Early Words Change Bank of Montgom Songs. Songs Change Bank of Montgom Songs Change Bank of rection it is that the banks should be made when the bank issuing it is broken as before. There are other interesting matters developed in the report and tables of Mr. Comptroller Knox, which are suggestive and worthy of future considerations.

Southern Bonds in New York. The sales of Southern bonds at the New York Stock Exchange on the 19th inst. were as follows:

8ECOND BOARD.

1,000 North Carolina six per cents, old bds.35
20,000 Virginia six per cents, consolidated..86 The sales on the 20th inst. were as fol-

BIRST BOARD.

BANKING.

Third National Bank, HASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

BUARD OF DIRECTORS: W W. BERRY, OHAS. R. HILLMAN, having opened in New York at 112%, ad- JOHN KIRKMAN, EDGAR JONES. DANIEL F. CARTER.

THANSAUTS A GENERAL EXCHANGE Business and deals in United States Bond i Gold. EDGAR JONES, Cashler. and Gold. EDGAR JONES, Cachier. W. W. BERRY, President. sept by JNO. KIRKMAN, Vice President. sept by

GENERAL MARKETS. bales; coast 275 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 46,678 bales. SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 1872. dling 184a18gc; net receipts 4,140 bales; gross 4,140 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales; continent 242 bales; sales 2,877; stock 66,862 bales. Sashville Cotton Market. The market to-day was quiet and nom ally unchanged. We quote as follows: London, Nov. 23.—Consols, money 924; account 924. United States 5-20s, '85, 904; do. '67, 934; 10-40s, 87. We give as follows a summary of the assections of the day:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23 .- Cotton dull; mid-

Foreign Markets.

PARIS, Nov. 23 .- Rentes 52f 90c.

with moderate demand.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23 .- Breadstuffs steady

New York Money Market.

New York, Nov. 23.—Money was stringent, loaned as high as 1 per diem and closed firm at 7 per cent gold. Sterling was quiet but steady at 108a1081 for sixty days, and 1091 for sight. Gold during the

forencon was scarce and advanced from 1122 to 1133, and loaned as high as 1 per

more plenty and fell to 112 al 13, with leans from 1-64 to flat. Clearings were \$178,-000,000. The Treasury disbursements \$41,000. The exports for the week were

\$282,000. Governments were weak at the opening but firmer at the close. Southern

bonds were dull and firm. The Bank state-

ment is unfavorable. It shows a decrease of loans \$468,700; decrease of specie \$1,-

489,000; decrease of legal tenders \$832,300;

shows a loss in reserve of \$1,149,000, a net

loss of about \$1,000,000. The banks now hold a little over \$1,000,000 in excess of the

amount required by law. The general stock market opened weak at a decline of 1 to 1

of the day the price of the stock ranged from 1.45 to 1.55, and reported settlements

to the amount perhaps of one million were made at from par to 1.25. At the board this afternoon 3,300 shares were bought in

under the rule for account of Kenyon, Cox

& Co., with whom Daniel Drew is a part-

ner, at \$2.00 cash, and 3,000 shares for ac-

count of Boyd, Vincent & Co., successors to David Groesbeck, at 2.30 cash. Quite a number of settlements were made between 2.00 and 2.30, the latter being the closing price of the day. Henry N. Smith absolutely refused to settle, and not a share of stock was bought in for his account. Vanderbilt is believed to be at the back of

derbilt is believed to be at the back of

Gould from the fact that his son in-law,

Horace F. Clarke, is one of the bondsman

in the Erie suit. It is known that Smith

is short of the stock to an amount exceed-

log thirty thousand shares, and that Draw

is in a similar position as regards upwards of twenty thousand shares. Thirteen hun-

dred shares of Northwestern common were

bought in under the rules, said to belong to John Bloodgood. It seems certain that Gould owns in the stack and contracts two

hundred thousand shares of Northwestern

common, the capital stock of which is only

Sterling Exchange-Bankers' bills 1084

U.S. coupons of 1881, 1164; 5-20s of 1802

1123; do. 1864, 1123; do '65, 1128; do. new,

1144; do. 1867, 1154; do 1868, 1144; 10-40s, 108; currency 6's, 113. Missouri bonds

Virginia, new, 50; do. old, 48; North Caro-

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. - Business

rather more active with first hands and

jobbers. Market for cotton goods unchang-

ed, steady and strong, with good demand

and shirtings. Canton flannels active, and

all low grades scarce. Ticks and Denlins

in better enquiry and firm. Amoskeas A

bleached shirtings up a half cent. Foreign

goods quiet, but show more activity in white goods and embroideries for holiday

trade. Importations continue light, and

were under one a quarter millions for the

New York General Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Flour less active, \$5.90a11.00. Whisky more active,

but lower; 641c. Wheat more active, but

Sugar unchanged. Moiasses and rice quiet.

prime steam Sasac; kettle Saasac. Butter

lina, old, 351; do. new, 21.

Tennessee, old, 76; do. new 761,

one hundred and forty thousand shares.

decrease of circulation \$22,500.

cent per day, but in the afternoon by

Stock on hand ... We are indebted to McAlister & Wheles Commission merchants, corner Broad and College streets, for the following cotton motations in New York and Liverpool uring the day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23, 11:30.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 94d; Orleans 104d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23, 1:00.—Cotton unchanged. Middling uplands 9½d; Orleans 10½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for export and specu-

New York, Nov. 23, 10:15.—Market dull and nominal. Futures weak. Ordinary 18½c; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 18½; middling 19½c; Alabama 19½c; Orleans 19½c; Texas 20½c. November delivery 19c; December 18 11-16c; January 18½c; February 18½c; March 19½c; April 19½c; per cent as compared with the closing prices of last night, but prices soon after advanced \$ to 2½ per cent, the market being strong until midday. Between twelve and one a sharp decline occurred and during the remainder of the evening the market was dull with fluctuations between ½ per cent, but at the close the advance was lock. In Northwestern during the great at part of the day the price of the stock report. May 198c. New York, Nov. 23, 11:10.—Futures quiet. Sales 2,000 bales. November de-

livery 19 c; December 186c; January 184c; March 19 c; April 194c; May 194c. New YORK, Nov. 23, 12:10.—Market quiet. Futures firm. Sales 6,000 bales. March delivery 19 3-16c; April 19 7-16c;

March delivery 19 3-16c; April 19 7-16c; May 19 c.

New York, Nov. 23, 12:46.—Market quiet. Futures quiet but firm. Ordinary 16 c; good ordinary 18 c; low middling 19c; middling 19 c; Alabama 19 c; Orleans 20 c; Texas 20 c. Sales for export 500 bales; for consumption 172 bales; for speculation 8 bales; on contracts 7,500 bales; last evening for export 153 bales: bales; last evening for export 153 bales; for consumption 125 bales; for speculation 40 bales; in transit 100 bales. November delivery 19 3-16c; December 18 13-16c; February 19 1-16c; March 191c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 2:00.—Futures quiet but firm. Sales 8,400 bales. December delivery 184c; January 184c; April 194c; May 194c. NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 4:40.—Net receipts 15,433 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,338 bales; to ether foreign ports 13,440 bales; stock 374,738 bales.

Sashville Provision Market. Market quiet to-day. We quote packed rom store as follows: BULK MEATS-Clear sides 8c; rib sides 71c; shoulders 5c.

BACON—Clear sides 12 c; shoulders 7 c. LAED-Hart & Hensley's choice "snow flake pastry" in tierces 9c; kegs 10c; buck-ets 11c; prime in tierce 8åc. Sashville Produce Market. PEANUTS-Market active. Sales to-day of 500 bushels at 80 and 85c per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT-Sales to-day of 10,000 the at 8c for apples, 3c for quarter peaches, and 5c for half peaches. Eggs-Sales from wagon to-day at 30c per do. 37. FEATHERS-Active and firm at 63c for for standard brown and bleached sheetings

Machville Flour and Grain Market. FLOUR-Market firm with a tendency to advance further. We quote: Superfine \$8.50@7.00; family \$7.50@8.00; choice family \$8.75@9.00; strictly fancy \$9.25@ CORN MEAL-We quote at 60@624c for inbolted and bolted. CORN—Sales from wagon to-day of 300 mabels old corn, loose at 54c. Dealers are

sucked and delivered in depot. at a decline-scarcity of freight room and WHEAT-Sales to-day of 2,800 bushels an advance in freights have had a depress-\$1.40, \$1.60 and \$1.70 per bushel. ing effect. Corn easier, steamer mixed, OATS—We quote at 30@35c loose from Western 634; sail 64c. Other grain steady. vagon, and 50c sacked and delivered in Eggs, Western 34a35c. Coffee, Rio 15a184c BARLEY-We quote at 60c per bushel Mess pork \$16.50. Beef and cut mests onying, and 75c, sacked and delivered in firm and unchanged. Lard quiet; No. 1 to

Montgomery, Ala., Not 21.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 21.

There was an improvement to-day in re-

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 21.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.

Boston, Nov. 21.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 22.

Cotton market quiet and weak with

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cotton Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23 .- Cotton quiet

middling upland 94d; do Orleans 104d. Sales 10,000 bales. Speculation and ex-

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 .- Cotton, quiet;

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23 .- Cotton easier;

sales 4,500 bales; good ordinary 171c; low

coastwise 1,382 bales; stock 182,399 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Nov 28 .- Cotton, quiet;

Sr. Louis, Nov. 23-Cotton nomi-

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23 .- Cotton, firm; low

MOBILE, Nov. 23 .- Cotton quiet; good

nally higher; low middling 184a184c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23 .- Cotton quiet;

SigalSic; Febuary 19 1-18c; March

middling upland 194c; Sales of futures, 7,300 bales; November, 194a

19 3-10c; December, 18 11-16a18cl; Jan-

Cotton quiet; middling 191@19fc.

1,226 bales; receipts 1,429 bales.

3,401 bales; stock 4,500 bales.

declining tendency at 171@17ic.

stock 5,107 bales.

port 2,000 bales.

middling 18ta 19c.

ow middling 174c.

nidling 181a181c.

offering 43@45e in ear; 47e shelled. Shipments to-day of 600 bushels at 65c,

RYE-We quote at 80@85c buying, and steady; Western 10a16c. Cheese 10a15c. 95c sacked and delivered in depot. Baltimore Markets. BRAN-Advanced to \$18 per ton. BALTIMORE, Nov. 28 .- Flour-good demand for local trade; but prices unchanged. Eastwille Grocery Market. Wheat dull except for choice descriptions; SUGARS-We quote New Orleans, in prices firm. Corn-western mixed 63c. logsheads 10, 11 and 12c for fair to choice, Dats-western mixed 43a484c. Rye 65c. Demerara 12@12ic; standard hards 13i@ Barley 75a90c. Hogs active and firmer; ex-13te; New Orleans clarified white 12th 12te; do. yellow 12te; A coffee 12te; B do. 12te; extra C do. 12te; Porto Rico 11612c. Molasses and Sirups—New Orleans treme range \$3.75a4.10. Bulk meatsshoulders 5 a5 e; sides 8 a9c; clear rib sides 9a9 c. Mess pork \$16.00. Bacon, shoulders 61a6 c; sides 9 a10c; clear rib 65c; sirups 45@75c; golden sirup 75c. 10 aloge. Hams 15 aloe for new. Lard, choice leaf in tieres 8c; prime steam 8 c. Butter unchanged. Whisky 95 c. COFFEE-Rio, common to choice, 21122 NAILS-Stiff at the advance. We quote

Cincinnati Harkets. CINCINNATI, Nov. 23 .- Flour \$7.25a diminishing grades.

SALT—No barrel sait in the market. We 7.40. Wheat, \$1.48a1.55. Other grain quiet and unchanged Mess pork \$13.00. Lard, kettle 75c; steam 7 9-16c. Bulk quote 3 bushel bag salt at \$1.50, per bag. CANDLES.—Nothing but full weights in meats, shoulders 41c; clear rib 61c; clear sides 61c; 10 days in salt. Bacon, shoulmarket. We quote star # 10 201c. ders 54c; clear rib 10c; clear sides 104c. THE COTTON MARKETS. Green meats; shoulders 8#c; sides 5#c.

Hams 81a0c. Hogs \$4.10a4.15. Whinky Montgomery cotton market firm to-day. Louisville Markets. Ordinary 16e; good ordinary 16te; strictly good ordinary 17t@17te; low middling Louisville, Nov. 23.—Bagging-171c; middling 171@171c. Receipts to-day mp 18c; flax 14c, on orders. Flour, extra family \$6.25; A No. 1 \$7.25; fine \$8.25. bales; shipped 751 bales; stock 9,870 Grain quiet and unchanged. Hogs, inac tive and lower; extreme range \$3.75a4.00. Mess pork \$13 50. A few old bacon should-Cotton-The market opened strong this ers here are held at 61c, on orders. Bulk meats—shoulders 4c; clear rib 61c; clear morning at 18c, but weakened a little toward evening, though it closed at 18 for New York middlings. There is little or no demand for any but fine cottons. sides 64c, round lots; packed 4c higher. Green hams, from block, 8c; shoulders 34c. Lard Sa9c. Whisky 89c.

Chicago Markets. ceipts, the number reaching 505 bales; the CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- Flour steady and nents were 338 bales; sales 370 bales. demand moderate. Wheat less active and lower; No. 1 spring \$1.19a1.20; No. 2 closed at \$1.401. Corn 32c. Hye, oats and barley unchanged. Mess pork \$13.00a. 13.50. Lard 74c. Green meats, easier; hams 74a74c; shoulders 35c; short rib 54a. The market opened firm with a fair demand, but closed essie at 184c, in response to unfavorabl New York accounts; sales 6c. Bulk meats, 15 to 20 days in sait, steady and unchanged. Whisky 89c. Buffalo freights nominal; 11c bid for corn. Aogs packed at this point since Nov. 1, Cotton quiet; middling 19ic; gross re-121,000 head. ceipts 118 bales; exports coastwise 100 hales: to the continent 862 hales: sales to-

St. Louis Enrhots. day 3,500 bales; last evening 259 bales; Sr. Louis, Nov. 23 .- Flour firm. Wheat, firm but slow. Corn 30a314c on east track; 334c in elevator. Oats 254a24c on east track; 24ja25c in elevator. Rye Barley Cotton quiet; middlings 20e; net receipts dull and nuchanged. Whisky, firm at 98c. 260 bales; sales 600 bales; gross receipts Mess pork, quiet at \$13.00. Dry sait meats, oose clear sides deliverat... Dec. 15 at 640; packed lots, shoulders 4f144c; clear rib 6f1 6fc; clear sides 7c. Bacon quiet, loose, clear sides 71c. Lard unchanged. Hogs active, \$3.50a4.00. Slaughtered sixes Nov. 10 about 95,000 head. Cattle -8 acc.

Momphia Markets. MEMPHIS, Nov. 25 -- Flour \$6 50a9 00. Corn meal \$2.75. Corn 54a55c. Bulk meats-shoulders 5c; clear sides 74a8c. Lard easy, 84a94.

MUSIC BOOKS.

DITSON & CO.'S GEMS OF STRAUSS! 194a19c4; April 192a194c; May 192a192c. Continue in great demand. Romember to l one for a Holiday Present. Price, \$2.50 in Boards; \$3. Cloth. middling 18]c; middling 19c; Or-leans 19]c; receipts 2,749 bales, exports continent 6,475 bales; Liverpool 8,423 bales;

THE STANDARD! Banks, and will rank among the very best church music books. Price, 8 .50. Specimens sent, at present, for \$1.25. Clarke's New Method for Reed Organ. Pleases everybody by its thorough course of in-

struction and most pleasing music. Price, \$2.50. EASY CANTATAS. For Musical Societies and Clubs, Chairs, Sem naries and Classes that fear to attack the oratories and classical cantatas.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. novis Dtuesostri&Wtf

ordinary 174c; low middling 184a183c; receipts 2,401 bales; exports coastwise 808 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 26,020 bales. Belshazzar's Feast, 50 Flower Queen, 75
Pilgrim Fathers, 50 Indian Summer, 30
Burning Ship 1 00 Wheter Entrong EnQuarrel of Flowers, 35
Festival of Rose, 35
Child'n of Jerusalem 30
Easter, 20
Fatry Bridal, 50 Piense 1 00
Haymakers, 1 00 Flower Festival, 40
Storm King, 33 Trim Sisters, 30
Alailed, post-maid, on receipt of unice. CHARLESTON, Nov. 23 .- Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts 2,247 bales; exports to Continent 383 bales. constwise 1,-182 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 28,563 Storm King, 38 Trin Sisters, Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Buston.

GALVESTON, Nov. 23.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 1,385 bales, exports to Great Britain 1,855 bales; to Continent 2,340